

Erythmelus soykai sp. n. from Austria (Hymenoptera, Mymaridae)

by Atanas D. DONEV

Abstract

Erythmelus soykai sp. n. is described and illustrated on the basis of two specimens, from the collection of W. SOYKA, preserved in Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles.

Key Words: Insecta, Hymenoptera, Mymaridae, *Erythmelus soykai*, new species, Austria.

Résumé

Erythmelus soykai sp. n. est décrite et représentée à partir de deux spécimens de la collection W. SOYKA, conservés à l'Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique, à Bruxelles.

Mots-clefs: Insecta, Hymenoptera, Mymaridae, *Erythmelus soykai*, Autriche.

Erythmelus (Enaeus) soykai sp. n. (fig. 1-5)

Derivatio nominis. The new species is named in honour of the well-known specialist in Mymaridae Dr. Walter SOYKA.

Locus typicus: Austria. **Holotype** – female; original labels: “*Erythmelus, Enaeus o magnus* (Soyka), det. W. Soyka; “Para-Type”; R. I. Sc. Nat. Belg., I. G. 17. 724”; “J. Ghesquière, vid., 1951 s. quide *Erythmelus*”; “Hundsheim am Fenster: aus Hen. leg. Soyka, Juli 1943, coll. Soyka, in Canadab. 1944”. **Paratype** – female; original labels: “*Erythmelus, Enaeus o magnus* (Soyka). det. W. Soyka”; “J. Ghesquière, vid., 1951! m.s. quide *Erythmelus*”; “R. I. Sc. Nat. Belg. I. G. 17. 496”; “Hundsheim am Fenster. aus Hen. 16. juli. 1943, leg. Soyka, Coll. Soyka, In. Canadab. 1944”.

The holotype and the paratype are preserved in Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles.

Diagnosis: *Erythmelus soykai* sp. n. is closely related to *E. agilis* ENOCK and *E. spinosus* MATHOT, having sensory ridges of F_4 and F_6 like them.

E. soykai sp. n. differs from the above mentioned species in having two sensory ridges of F_5 , and ratio FWL/FWW = 4 (*E. agilis* ENOCK = 5.2; *E. spinosus* MATHOT = 6).

Description: Female. General color brown; head and metasoma dark brown. Lateral parts of the mesoscutum, mesopleura and

apical part of fore and hind coxae yellow-brown. Basal part of the metasoma yellowish.

Head about as wide as mesosoma or slightly narrower, frontally flattened. Antenna (fig. 1) sparsely setose. Scape long, nearly about head height, 3.2 x as long as pedicel. Scape and pedicel equal width. F_1 : a little shorter than pedicel. F_2 equal length with pedicel. F_3 and F_4 (fig. 2) equal length a little longer than F_2 ; F_4 with one sensory ridge. F_5 and F_6 equal length, a little longer than F_4 , both of them with two sensory ridges. Club longer than F_5 and F_6 taken together, 3 x as long as its width, with 5 sensory ridges.

Mesosoma: 0.70 x as long as metasoma. Postscutellum laterally with fine longitudinal sculpturing. Pronotum and scutellum with a pair of long setae. Metanotum (fig. 3) projecting out over propodeum.

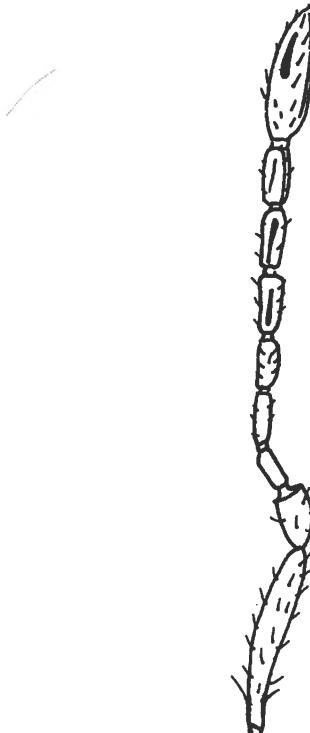


Fig. 1. – Antenna.

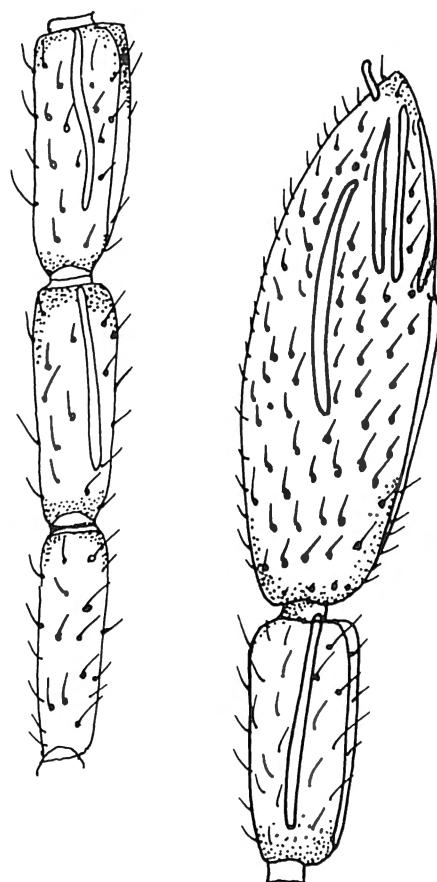
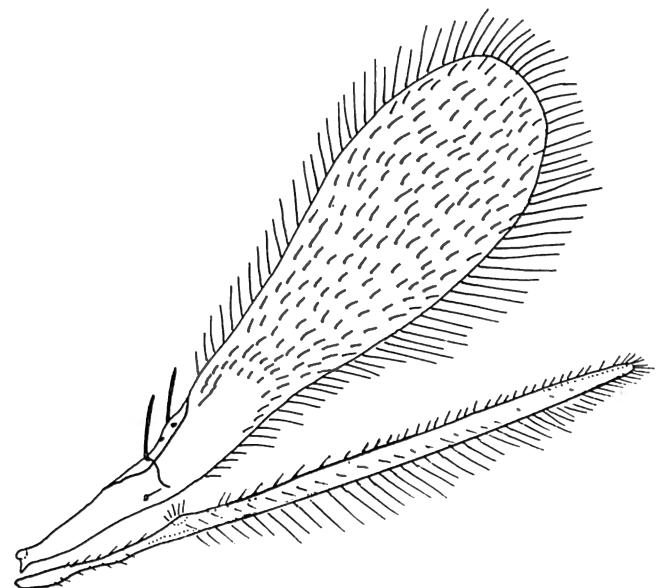
Fig. 2. - F₂ - F₆ and Club.

Fig. 4. - Fore - and Hindwing (right side).

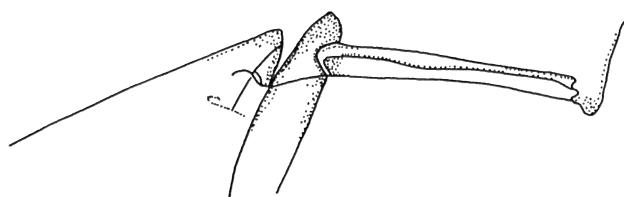


Fig. 3. - Metanotum (lateral view).

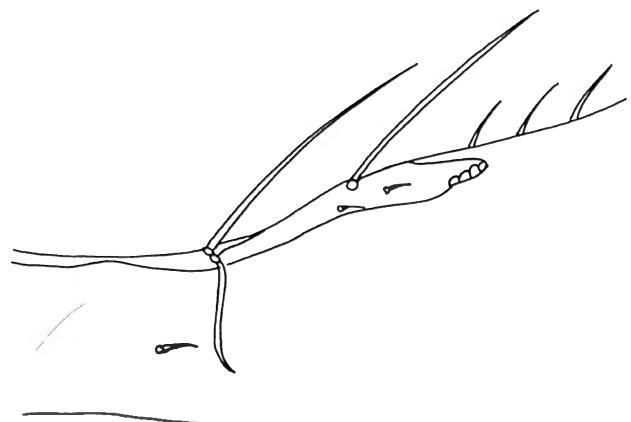


Fig. 5. - Forewing in marginal vein.

Forewing (fig. 4) a little longer than body length, 3,5 x as long as its width, with twenty rows of setae at the broadest part. Proximal and distal macrochaeta equal length (fig. 5). The two microchaete situated over distal macrochaeta; hypochaeta shorter than wing width at vein. Marginal fringe with longest cilia about 0,58 of the wing width. FWL/FWW ratio about 4.

Hindwing (fig. 4) a little shorter than forewing. Disc with one row of setae.

Fore- and hindtibia: with 5 or 6 rows of minute spines.

Metasoma: conically shaped, with well developed hypopygium, covered with small denticles. Ovipositor equal length with metasoma; its apex projecting from metasomal apex about 1/8 of its length.

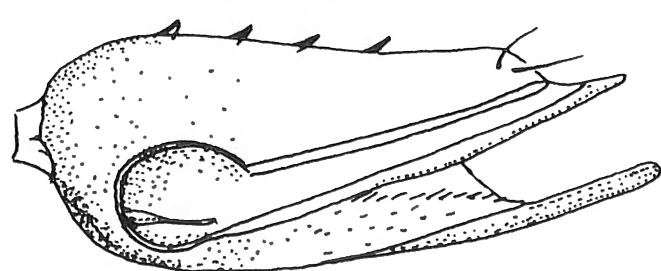


Fig. 6.

Measurements (in μm): Body: 903; head: 92; mesosoma: 366; metasoma: 445; ovipositor and hypopygium: 409.

Antenna (length): Scape: 165; Pedicel: 51; F_1 : 48; F_2 : 52; F_3 : 58; F_4 : 65; F_5 : 65; F_6 : 68; Club: 140.

Forewing: Length: 945; width: 238; marginal cilia: 128.

Hindwing: Length: 866; width: 49; marginal cilia: 183.

Acknowledgements

I am grateful to Dr. P. DESSART of Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles., for loan of specimens of *Erythmelus*.

DONEV, A. D.
University of Plovdiv "Paisii Hilendarski",
Department of Zoology,
Bu-4000 Plovdiv,
Bulgaria

Male unknown.